* BISMILLAH SCHOOL – ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS CURRICULUM

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ENGLISH for BEGINNERS

- *LESSON 1 ~ BASIC EXPRESSIONS, GREETINGS*
- *What is you name, where are you from, how are you, directions, personal needs 9hungry, thirsty, washroom, numbers, days of the week, Common Greetings);*
- *LESSON 2 – NUMBER BASICS 1-10; Verb "To be"/ " to have" – Present Tense;*
- *LESSON 3 – TIME – the hours has 60 minutes; 12 hours am/pm; quarter past (15 minutes), half an hour; quarter to (45 min);*
- *LESSON 4 – PRONOUNS Subject Pronouns I, you , he..); Object Pronouns (me, you, him. Her, it); Possessive Pronouns (mine, his, hers, its..); Possessive Adjectives (my letter. Her gift. His cottage, their family…)*
- *LESSON 5 – USEFUL EXPRESSIONS - Please, How are you, Yes/No/Maybe…; Interrogative Questions (Who?/ Whom?/ Whose? /What?/ When?/ Where?/ Why/ How?)…*
- *LESSON 6 – FAMILY MEMBERS – Mom, Dad, Sister, Brother, Aunt, Uncle, Cousins, Husband/ Wife…*
- *LESSON 7 – SINGULARS, PLURALS*

- ***LESSON 8 – GENDER –MASCULINE, FEMININE, COMMON, NEUTER;***
- ***LESSON 9 – VERBS AND TENSES – PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE – Future and Continuous***
- ***LESSON 10 – Most Common Verbs in the English Language (3 forms of the verb – Present, past, present Perfect); - 100 Verbs***

VOCABULARY LESSONS WITH THEMES

- ***LESSON 11 – Body Parts***
- ***LESSON 12 – Fruits and Nuts***
- ***LESSON 13- Vegetables***
- ***LESSON 14 – Kitchen Items***
- ***LESSON 15 – The Home***
- ***LESSON 16 – School***
- ***LESSON 17 – Nature and Geography***
- ***LESSON 18 – Animals/ Birds***
- ***LESSON 19 – Reptiles***
- ***LESSON 20- NUMBERS by tens, hundreds, hundreds of thousands to 1 Million;***

GRAMMAR REVIEW

- GRAMMAR REVIEW - PARTS OF SPEECH
- TYPES OF NOUNS
- PRONOUNS
- MAKING QUESTIONS
- ADJECTIVES
- VERBS AND TENSES
- PREPOSITIONS
- ADVERBS
- OBJECTS
- DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS
- INTERJECTIONS
- CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH LESSON 1- BASIC EXPRESSIONS

	BASIC EXPRESSIONS
1	❖ What is your Name? My name is Muhammad (m) My name is Aysha (f) ❖ Where are you from? I'm from …Canada/ US/ Jamaica/ Philippines/ Kashmir
2	How are you? Are you Fine? I am fine.
3	Are you Canadian? Where are you from? Do you speak English? I like English; I love Canada;
4	*Where is ….* - the store? - The restaurant? - The kitchen? - The washroom? - The school? - The Hospital?
5	❖ How much – is the pencil-box? ❖ How much is this? (cost)
6	❖ Needs ❖ I am hungry ❖ I am thirsty ❖ I need the washroom ❖ I need to sleep/ I am sleepy

	❖ I love you
7	How do I get to… the restaurant? ❖ How do I get to the store? ❖ How do I get to the hospital? ❖ How do I get to her school?
8	***Directions:*** ▪ Left ▪ Right ▪ In front of ▪ Behind ▪ North ▪ South ▪ East ▪ West
9	I AM a teacher/ student / tourist/ designer/ a tour guide/ florist/
	Basic Numbers *0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 , 6, 7, 8 , 9 , 10* *One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.*
10	***Days of the week:*** ❖ Monday ❖ Tuesday ❖ Wednesday ❖ Thursday ❖ Friday ❖ Saturday ❖ Sunday Week/ Month/ Year

GREETINGS :

COMMON GREETINGS

- Hello, how are you?
- Nice to meet you;
- What is your name?
- My name is ….
- Welcome
- Good Morning
- Good Night
- Good Bye
- How are you?
- I’m fine; and you?
- I’m pleased to meet you.
- Thank you for your help.
- My name is…
- What’s new? How are things going?
- See you Soon/ Later/ tomorrow

NUMBERS 1-10 - LESSON 2

European	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arabic-Indic	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Eastern Arabic-Indic (Persian and Urdu)	٠	١	٢	٣	۴	۵	۶	٧	٨	٩
Devanagari (Hindi)	०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९

Number	English Script
0	Zero
1	One
2	Two
3	Three
4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
10	Ten

NUMBERS PRACTICE SENTENCES

- I have 11 dresses;
- I have 12 students;
- I have 13 books;
- I have 14 markers.
- I have 15 pencils;
- I have 16 flowers;
- I have 17 books;
- I have 14 Pencils;

- They have 19 horses;
- He has 20 horses;
- You have 1 pencil box;
- She has 5 markers;
- We have 10 desks in our classrooms;
- You have 2 erasers;
- They have 3 kids;

VERB – TO "BE" & TO "HAVE" – PRESENT

Conjugation;

I AM -	I Have
YOU ARE	You have
HE/ SHE IS	He/ she has
WE ARE / We	have
You ARE /	You have(pl)
They ARE /	They have

TIME – LESSON 3

What is the time?

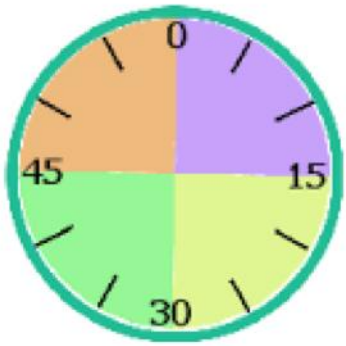
- It is one 1- o'clock;
- It is two- 2 o'clock–
- It is three – 3 o'clock;
- It is four – 4 o'clock;
- It is five- 5 o'clock;
- It is six – 6 o'clock;
- It is seven – 7 o'clock;
- It is eight - 8 o'clock;
- It is nine – 9 o'clock;
- It is ten – 10 o'clock;
- It is eleven – 11 o'clock;
- It is twelve – 12 o'clock.

A Day has 24 hours; and we have 365 days a year; or 366 in a solar year;

TIME- QUARTER – HALF AN HOUR – THREE QUARTERS

A Rounding length of 15min

* Top of the hour
* A Quater Past
*Half Past
*A Quater To



TIME:	
QUARTER A Quarter Past	● Six Fifteen (6:15) ● Seven Fifteen (7:15) ● Ten Fifteen (10:15) ● A QUARTER PAST 6 ● A QUARTER PAST 7 ● A QUARTER PAST 8
HALF(30 min) Thirty	Six Thirty (6:30) Seven (7:30) Ten Thirty
3 Quarters (45 min) Forty Five A Quarter To…	● Six Forty five (6:45) ● Seven Forty Five (7:45) ● 10 Forty Five ● A quarter to 7/ to 8/ to 11;

PRONOUNS – LESSON 4

PRONOUNS TYPE CHART

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	POSSESIVE ADJECTIVE
I	ME	MINE	MY
YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
HE/ SHE/ IT	HIM/ HER/ IT	HIS/ HERS/ ITS	HIS/ HER/ ITS
WE	US	OURS	OUR
YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
THEY	THEM	THEIRS	THEIR

Examples:

Subject Pronouns - I saw a car; He gave me a book; we went to the park; He wrote me a letter; he sent a letter to me;

Object Pronouns;

- Did you call Me?
- Did you see him?
- Did you see her?
- Did you give them the book?
- Did she sent them the gift?

Possessive Pronouns:

This book is mine;

He made gift cards - and then he brought yours as well;

I don't know when he will bring theirs.

It's been really nice to be able to fulfill his dream – he bought a cottage by the lake, and brought the chest of drawers which was theirs – as a gift from their neighbors;

Possessive Adjectives:

- *This is My Letter;*
- *Where is her gift?*
- *Did you get his markers from the desk?*
- *It's been his dream to buy a cottage;*

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS – LESSON 5

- **Please … Can you pass me the salt, please?**
- **Thanks – Good to know, thanks; Thanks for helping; Thanks for a wonderful evening/ dinner;**
- ***OK; Fine ...Great* … good to know**
- **Sorry – You got sick? I'm sorry to hear that;**
- **Yes – Are you coming for picnic next day? Yes, I'm coming;**
- **Are you coming for their wedding on weekend?**
- **No – I'm not coming; I'm not able to come;**
- ***Maybe* – Maybe I'd come;**
- **Should they buy new clothes for Eid?**
- ***Right - … Good Idea;***
- **Wrong – the way he was behaving was wrong;**
- **Here – Come here!**
- **There – Go there!**
- **I want – I want… some Iecream..; Can you buy some? I want some cadies, I want some chocolate…**
- **I do not want – *I don't want* some icecream.. too much sugar; I don't want you to get mad;**
- ***How are you? How are you today? What's up? Are you ok?***
- **Yes, I'm ok; Yes, I'm safe;**
- **Ok, no problem –**

- ***No I'm not fine; Help* in on the way; Help me… call 911..**
- **You are safe*; Are you Safe? Are you in Danger?***

❖ Making Questions …. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

❖ Who?/Whom?/ Whose?/ What/ When?
❖ Where? / Why/ How

Who is knocking on the door?
Who is their teacher?
Whom did you meet in the park?
Whose books are these?
Whom did you meet recently?
Whom did you teach yesterday?

What were you thinking about?
What were you waiting for?
What price did she get?
What is your biggest dream?
What is the most important thing in your Life?
What did you find in the park?
What did you get from the store?
What are the directions to the new destination?/ city you're going to?

When are you coming over?
When are you going to the store?
When are they coming for dinner?
When are they going through the Trip schedule?
When are you buying the Map?
When will you join the new Qur'an class?

Where are you going for holiday?
Where is the new school?
Where are the new students?

Where do you plan to get the new building materials?
Did you check the Home Hardware?

Why did you tell me to leave?
Why did they change the trip plans?
Why is he not picking up the phone?
Why did they leave so early?
Why would you not join the new English class?

How are you?
0How is the weather today?
How do you plan to get there?
How are you going to build the new house?
How long does it take to get there?
How are they learning Arabic so fast?
How are they learning English so fast?

FAMILY MEMBERS – LESSON 6

***MOM** – My mom gave me a silver necklace; she had it from our grandma; it's a Family Treasure; Her name is Rashida;*

***DAD** – Dad was working hard for the family – his whole life – his name is Mikail;*

***BROTHER** – my brother's name is Muhammad – he is a quiet person; he likes to travel; he likes hunting and fishing;*

***SISTER** – I have 2 sisters – they like to go camping with our family; they like reading;*

***UNCLE** – My uncle is very religious; he mostly teaches Qur'an to little kids;*

***AUNT** – My aunt is a very nice lady – she cooks nice dishes;*

***COUSINS** – We visit our cousins in Eid, wedding and we go camping together sometimes; we have many cousins from our dad's side – and a couple from my mom's side…*

***HUSBAND/WIFE** – They have been married for 20 years; they just moved into a new cottage;*

FAMILY TREASURE/ GIFT…

SINGULAR AND PLURAL – LESSON 7

1 ***To make regular nouns plural, add -s to the end.***

- *cat – cats;*
- *house – houses;*
- *tree – trees;*

2 If the singular noun ends in ***-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, add -es*** *t*o the end to make it plural.

- *bus – buses;*
- *marsh – marshes;*
- *lunch – lunches;*
- Tax – taxes

3 In some cases, singular nouns **ending in -s or -z,** require that you double the -s or -z prior to adding the -es for pluralization.

- *fez – fezzes;*
- *gas –gasses;*

4 If the noun **ends with -f or -fe,** the f is often **changed to *-ve before adding the -s*** to form the plural version.

- *Knife – knives;* *wolf – wolves*

Exceptions:

roof – roofs; belief – beliefs;

chef – chefs; chief – chiefs;

5 If a singular ***noun ends in -y*** and the letter before the -y is a consonant, change the ending to -ies to make the noun plural.

city – cities; puppy – puppies

6 If the singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a vowel, simply add an -s to make it plural.

ray – rays; *boy – boys*

7 If the singular noun ***ends in -o, add -es*** to make it plural.

potato – potatoes; *tomato – tomatoes*

Irregular Nouns – No Specific Rules

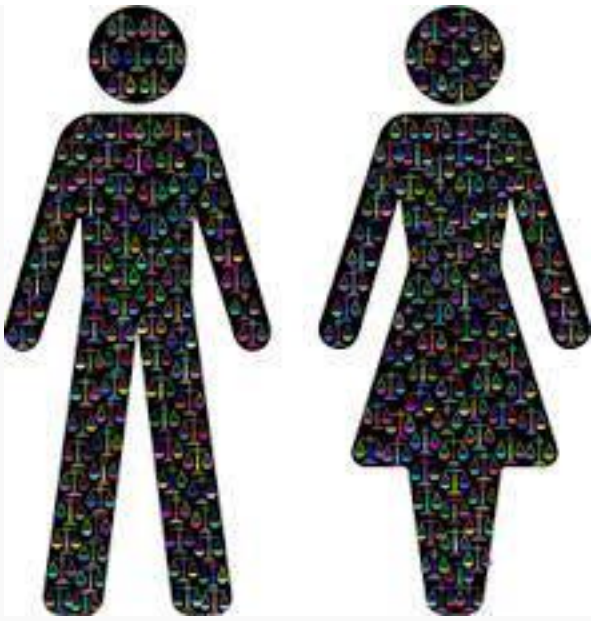
Irregular nouns follow no specific rules, so it's best to memorize these or look up the proper pluralization in the dictionary.

- *Child – children;*
- *Man – men;*
- *Tooth – teeth;*
- *Mouse – mice;*
- *goose – geese*
- *woman – women*
- *foot – feet*
- *person – people*

Some words don't change in Plural form;

- *Sheep – sheep*
- *Series – series;*
- *Species – species;*
- *Deer – deer;*

GENDER – MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER, COMMON – LESSON 8



GENDER TYPES:

Masculine ~ Refers to Nouns of a Male Figure; Man, boy, Son, father; Gentleman; Sheppard – The Sun

**** Feminine ~ Refers to Nouns of a Female Figure;*** Woman, girl, mother; sword; Lady; boat; Shepherdess; the Moon;

Neuter *~ Have are neither feminine or masculine, no determined gender – mostly objects; Book, Pen, Room, Tree, Fan;*

**** Common*** *~Doesn't specify the gender – Parent, child, neighbor, cook, fish; doctor, teacher;*

VERB TENSES – LESSON 9

PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE ~ SIMPLE AND CONTINOUS

A Verb in the English Language has 3 Main Forms – Regular Verbs you mostly add "ed" to form the past tense;
Irregular have no rules;

Present (Infinitive) – Past – Future;
Be- was – been
Have – had – had
Do – Did – Done

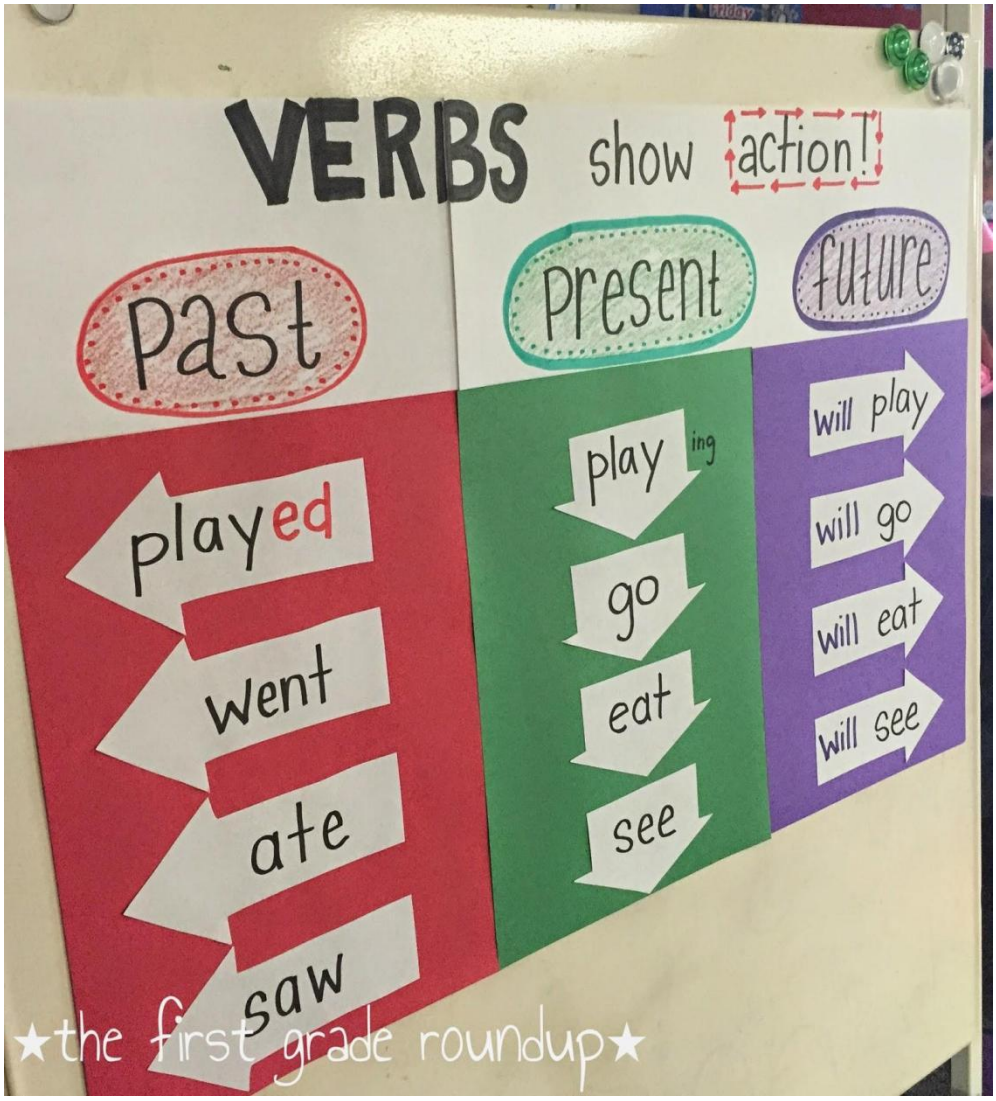
Regular Verbs – "Ed" Past

- **Cook – cooked – cooked;**
- **Wash – washed – washed;**
- **Play – played – played;**
- **Open – opened – opened;**
- **Close – closed – closed;**
- **Pray – prayed – prayed**

Irregular Verbs – No Rules;

- **Go – went – gone;**
- **Eat – ate – eaten;**
- **Drink – drank – drunk;**
- **See – saw – seen;**
- **Read – Read – Read;**
- **Rise – Rose –Risen;**

- **Write – wrote – written;**
- **Give – gave – given;**
- **Sleep – slept – slept;**



PRESENT – TENSE –
Simple and Continuous

- **Simple Present - The Subject plus 1st Form the Verb – I go; The action is mentioned and nothing is being said about its Completeness;**
- **Continuous Tense ~ Subject + verb "to be"/ am, is, are + first form of verb (go)+ ing; I am going; the action is still going on and hence Continuous;**

EXAMPLES:

I go to school;

- ***I am going (go+ing) to school;***

- ***You go to school;***
  - ***You are going to school;***

  - ***He/ She goes to school;***
  - ***He is going to school;***

  - ***We go to school;***
  - ***We are going to school;***

  - ***You go to school (group)/ plural;***
  - ***You are going to school;***

  - ***They go to school;***
  - ***They are going to school;***

~ PAST TENSE

Simple Past Tense – is used for completed actions, habits and facts, which already happened (in the past);

Past Tense Continuous – for interrupted actions, specific time as interruption, parallel action;

~ PAST TENSE

Simple Past Tense – second form of the Verb
Continuous Past – verb "to be " in past tense (was, were) – plus first form of the verb +ing;

Subject	Simple Past	Past Continuous
I	Went; cooked; saw; wrote;	Was going Was writing
You	Went; cooked; Saw; wrote; smiled; cried;	Were going; Were cooking
He/ She/It	Went; said; came; paid	Was going Was coming;
We	Went; said; ran; Saw;	Were going; Were seeing;
You (pl)	Went; said; ran; saw;	Were going; Were writing;
They	Went; cried; ran; talked;	Were going; Were smiling;

~ FUTURE TENSE

- **Simple** Future ~ Is used when we plan to make a Decision or something; nothing is said about the Time in the future;

- **Future** Continuous ~ The Future Continuous Tense is used to express action at a particular moment in the future;

Subject	*Simple Future*	*Future Continuous*
I	*Will go; will cook; will see;*	Will be going at 9a,m;
You	Will go, will cook; will see;	*Will be going when you arrive;*
He/ She/It	Will go; will write;	*Will be writing, once the class begins;*
We	Will go; will pay;	*Will be paying next week;*
You (pl)	Will write; will pass the test;	*Will be arriving…;*
They	Will come; will go; will read;	*Will be smiling when they hear the news;*

MOST COMMON VERBS – 3 FORMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; LESSON 10

No.	VERB	Simple Past	Past Participle
1	TO BE;	was/ were	Been;
2	TO HAVE	had	had
3	TO DO	Did	Done
4	TO SAY	said	said
5	TO GO	Went	gone
6	TO GET	*got*	*Got/ Gotten*
7	TO MAKE	*made*	*made*
8	TO KNOW	Knew	known
9	TO THINK	Thought	thought
10	TO TAKE	Took	Taken
11	TO SEE	saw	seen
12	TO COME	came	come
13	TO WANT	wanted	wanted
14	TO LOOK	looked	looked
15	TO USE	used	Used
16	TO FIND	found	found
17	TO GIVE	gave	given
18	TO TELL	told	told
19	TO WORK	Worked	Worked
20	TO CALL	Called	callled

21	TO TRY	Tried	tRIED
22	TO ASK	Asked	asked
23	TO NEED	Needed	Needed
24	TO FEEL	felt	felt
25	TO BECOME	became	become

No.	Verb	Simple Past	Past Participle
26	TO LEAVE	left	left
27	TO PUT	put	put
28	TO MEAN	meant	meant
29	TO KEEP	kept	kept
30	TO LET	let	let
31	TO BEGIN	began	begun
32	TO SEEM	seemed	seemed
33	TO HELP	helped	helped
34	TO TALK	talked	talked
35	TO TURN	turned	turned
36	TO START	started	started
37	TO SHOW	showed	shown
38	TO HEAR	heard	heard
39	TO PLAY	played	played
40	TO RUN	ran	run
41	TO MOVE	moved	moved
42	TO LIKE	liked	liked

43	TO LIVE	lived	lived
44	TO BELIEVE	believed	believed
45	TO HOLD	held	held
46	TO BRING	brought	brought
47	TO HAPPEN	happened	happened
48	TO WRITE	wrote	written
49	TO PROVIDE	provided	provided
50	TO SIT	sat	sat

51	TO STAND	stood	stood
52	TO LOOSE	lost	lost
53	TO PAY	paid	paid
54	TO MEET	met	met
55	TO INCLUDE	included	included
56	TO CONTINUE	continued	continued
57	TO SET	set	set
58	TO LEARN	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
59	TO CHANGE	changed	changed
60	TO LEAD	led	led
61	TO UNDERSTAND	understood	understood
62	TO WATCH	watched	watched
63	TO FOLLOW	followed	followed
64	TO STOP	stopped	stopped

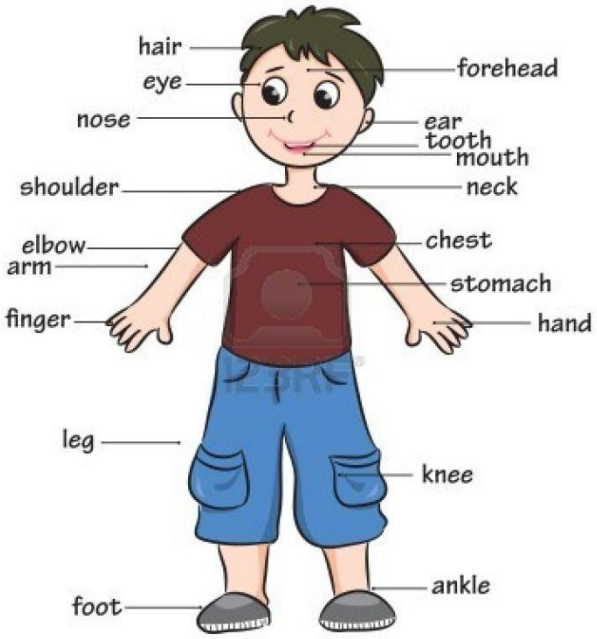
65	TO CREATE	created	created
66	TO SPEAK	spoke	spoken
67	TO READ	read	read
68	TO ALLOW	allowed	allowed
69	TO ADD	added	added
70	TO SPEND	spent	spent
71	TO GROW	grew	grown
72	TO OPEN	opened	opened
73	TO WALK	walked	walked
74	TO WIN	won	won
75	TO OFFER	offered	offered
No.	Verb	Simple Past	Past Participle
76	TO REMEMBER	remembered	remembered
77	TO LOVE	loved	loved
78	TO CONSIDER	considered	considered
79	TO APPEAR	appeared	appeared
80	TO BUY	bought	bought
81	TO WAIT	waited	waited
82	TO SERVE	served	served
83	TO DIE	died	died
84	TO SEND	sent	sent
85	TO EXPECT	expected	expected
86	TO BUILD	built	built

87	TO STAY	stayed	stayed
88	TO FALL	fell	fallen
89	TO CUT	cut	cut
90	TO REACH	reached	reached
91	TO KILL	killed	killed
92	TO REMAIN	remained	remained
93	TO SUGGEST	suggested	suggested
94	TO RAISE	raised	raised
95	TO PASS	passed	passed
96	TO SELL	sold	sold
97	TO REQUIRE	required	required
98	TO REPORT	reported	reported
99	TO DECIDE	decided	decided
100	TO PULL	Pulled	pulled

VOCABULARY/ THEME UNITS

- LESSON 11 – BODY PARTS
- LESSON 12 – FRUITS AND NUTS
- LESSON 13 - VEGETABLES
- LESSON 14 – KITCHEN ITEMS

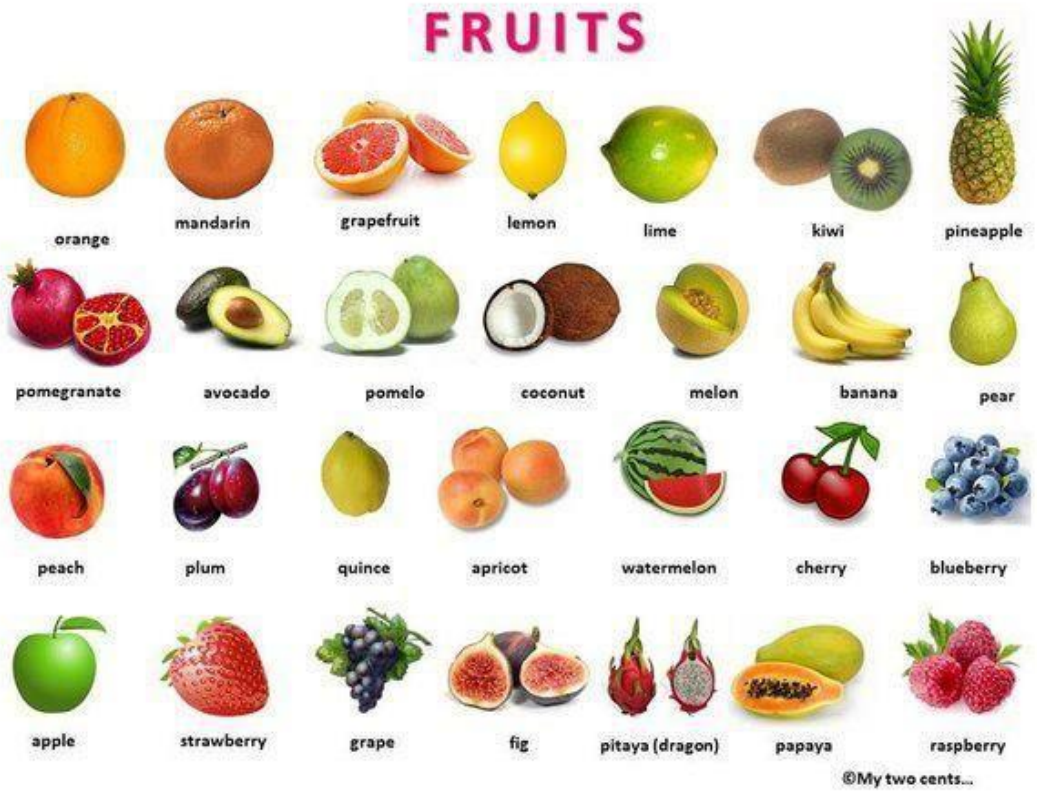
LESSON 11 ~BODY PARTS:



- Hair – her hair is dry; she uses olive oil or coconut oil to condition it;
- Head – he injured his head in the car accident;
- Brain- brain needs specific diet to work well;
- Eye(s) – she has large beautiful; eyes;
- Nose – nose allows him to smell nice scents;
- Tongue – doctors checks ears, nose, mouth, tongue and chest for a virus;
- Forehead – he has a large forehead;
- Ear
- Tooth – tooth and gums should be taken care of nicely by brushing and using miswak;
- Mouth – when mouth feels dry, drink some water;
- Shoulder – he has broad shoulders;

- Neck
- Elbow
- Chest – his broad chest and string arms allow him to lift heavy things;
- Arm;
- Finger – her petite hands and fingers make her look like a princess;
- Hand;
- Leg; he has strong legs;
- Foot;
- Knee;
- Stomach;

LESSON 12 - FRUITS AND NUTS



- Guava Cherry
- Pineapple Peach
- Mango Pear
- Fig Pomegranate
- Strawberry Lemon
- Plum Grapes
- Melon Coconut
- Dates Orange
- Watermelon;
- Walnuts;
- Peanuts
- Cashews;
- Pistachios;

- **Coconuts;**

Sentences with Fruits:

- *I like apples.*
- *Give me an apple.*
- *I want an apple.*
- *How much does an apple cost ?*
- *Fruits make a good snack.*
- *I have an apricot.*
- *I have some dates..*
- *Do you have some walnuts?*
- **I have coconuts at my home.**

LESSON 13 ~VEGETABLES~

- ***VEGETABLES, HERBS AND SPICES - VOCABULARY***
- **Cucumber**
- **Ginger**
  Potato
- **Cauliflower**
- **Turnip**
- **Tomato**
- **Spinach**
- **Cabbage**
- **Okra**
- **Peas**
- **Radish**
- **Chilly**
- **Garlic**
- **Cucumber**
- **Eggplant**
- **Bell Peppers**

- Celery
- Broccoli
- Mushroom

- ***Herbs & spices***
- Black seed
- Coriander (leaf based)
- Fenugreek
- Mint
- Rosemary
- Turmeric
- Chilly Pepper
- Salt
- Pepper
- Mustard
- Ketchup

Sentences- Vegetables:

- *I like cucumber and tomato salad.*
- *I like a veggie dishes.*
- *How much do the tomatoes cost?؟*
- *Vegetables are good for health.*
- *Let's go to the market and buy some vegetables.*
- *Potatoes are my favourite vegetable.*
- *I like fries – with salt and pepper;*
- *Fresh veggies in the marketplace.*
- *I make tomatoes and cucumber salad.*
- *Fried mushrooms are a good breakfast.*
- *I love mint-tea.*

- *Can you get me some veggies from the market?*
- *Can you make some fries?*
- *I like to spice my meat with rosemary, chilly, salt, pepper and some other exotic herbs.*
- *Coriander, turmeric and chilly – usually go together – for spicing meat or veggie dishes.*

LESSON 14~ KITCHEN ITEMS

KITCHEN VOCABULARY:

- **Bottle**
- **Bread; butter; Egg**
- **Spoon, Fork, Knife;**
- **Teaspoon;**

- **Cup; Basket; Pan**
- **Basin, Roti;**
- **Plate; dish; stove;**
- **Bawl**
- **Pot, tray, stove;**

- ***KITCHEN REALTED ITEMS***

- ***Bread, butter, Cheese;***
- ***Coffee; tea, juice; water***
- ***Fish, Flour***
- ***Fruits; vegetables;***
- ***Milk, cream;***
- ***Oil;***
- ***Potatoes;***
- ***Rice, wheat, bulgur;***
- ***Salt, Soup, Sugar;***
- ***VERBS:***
- ***Cook – cooked – cooked***
- ***Eat –ate- eaten;***
- ***Drink – drank – drunk;***
- ***Fry –fried – fried;***
- ***Steam – steamed – steamed;***

SENTENCES:

- ***What's for dinner?***
- ***What's your Favourite Dish? Fries and fish/ salmon;***
- ***What's your favourite drink? Green tea I guess;***
- ***How do you season your meat?***
- ***How do you season your fish;***
- ***My favourite seasonings are salt, pepper, chilly, rosemary, lemon;***
- ***How many utensils – spoons, forks, knives, plates and cups do you need for the party?***
- ***Are you ready for the guests?***

❖ LESSON 15 ~ HOME

HOME

- Living –Room
- Bedroom
- Washroom
- Kitchen
- Back- yard
- Front-yard
- Garage
- Car
- Keys
- Sofas
- Bed(s)
- Table
- Desk
- Pen
- Inkpot
- Notebook
- Curtains
- Carpets
- Vase
- Flowers

Home-Related Questions:

- We love staying home and having dinner together.
- We clean the rooms every day or every couple of days.
- Kids make a lot of mess. .
- Mom cooks and does chores during the day.
- We do the laundry/ wash clothes once or twice a week.
- We cook, eat and drink in the kitchen.
- My favourite food is fries.
    - I like tea in the morning and evening.
    - We sit in sofas and imagine amazing things.
    - The beds in the bedrooms are made of solid-wood.
    - We dream of an amazing Paradise.
- Colourful carpets make room beautiful and comfortable sitting.
- Colourful curtains cover the windows.
- We enjoy reading Quran and Hadeeth.
- We study on the sofas, at desks or computer.
- We do homework and study in our free time.
- The inkpot waits for the poetry to be written.
- Flower vases give an amazing fragrance
- The car is parked in the garage. .
- We plant flowers in the backyard.
- Where are the keys?
- I lost my keys.
- Here are the Keys.

LESSON 16 ~SCHOOL

SCHOOL WORDS

- Boy/ girl;
- Student/ teacher;
- Study –studied –studied;
- Blackboard;
- Notebook (s);
- Exercise;
- Question/ Answer/ Homework; Test;
- Q&A Session
- Write/Learn/Subject
- Formal/Informal Learning
- Flashcards
- Activity
- Exciting
- Right/wrong; good/bad;
- True/ False;
- Try/ practice, brainstorm;

❖

School-Related Sentences:

Dua for Learning: "Rabbi zidni ilma"- My Lord/Rubb increase my Knowledge.

- Teacher writes on the board. .
- Students take notes.
- Question and Answer session comes at the end.
- I was right.
- I got it wrong.
- This game is exciting
- We were brainstorming on the purpose of life.
- This lesson was formal.
- The discussion was informal.
- The teacher was so fun.
- The teacher got angry with student' s chit-chat.
- I liked the activity; so did my friends.
- The pencils are colorful.
- The sharpener is lost.
- I need many colorful pencils; give me some pencils.
- The teacher loves the red pen.
- I love to study.
- I love learning new things.

LESSON 17 - NATURE & GEOGRAPHY

Nature Words

- Flower
- Valley
- Mountain
- Forest
- Tree
- Hill
- Plains
- Meadow
- Beach
- Camp
- Valley
-
- Country
- Territory
- House
- Region
- City
- Village
- Place
- Place/ position
-
- Compass
- Water
- Sea
- Lake
- River
- Ocean
- Harbour

Seasons and Weather

- Stream
- Glacier
- Scenery
-
- (Boat) Sail
- Sand
- Earth
- Travel
- Border
- Bridge
- Road

- North
- South
- East
- West

- Spring
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter
-
- Sun – Sunny
- Rain – Rainy
- Snow - Snowy
- Cloud – Cloudy
- Wind - Windy
- Thunder
- Hail
- Ice- Icy
-
- Hot
- Cold

Geography Sentences

Nature- Related Scentences

No one knows the weather of tomorrow.

Among these Hadiths is what is related by Al-Bukhari on the authority of `Abdullah ibn `Umar (may Allah be pleased by them both) who narrated that the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said, "Keys of the Unseen knowledge are five which no one knows but Allah... "Verily Allâh, with Him (Alone) is the knowledge of the Hour, He sends down the rain, and knows that which is in the wombs. No person knows what he will earn tomorrow, and no person knows in what land he will die. Verily, Allâh is All-Knower, All-Aware (of things)."

- *Rain is a Rahma (Mercy) from Allah.*
- *I like spring/ summer/ fall/ winter /*
- *Warm season seems short – while cold season seems long.*
- *Mountains have beautiful forests.*
- Kids have a camp in the mountain resort.
- *It is sunny/ rainy/ windy/ stormy/*
- *It is hot/cold.*
- *I love rain/ a sunny day..*
- *I love spring because it is not too cold or too hot.*

- Each season has its own charm.
- *When will you travel?*
- *Where is North/ South/ East/ West?*
- *Where is Qibla?*
- *Come with me!.*
- *Can/Should we go?*

- *I live in Kashmir.*
- *I live in a land of forests and rivers.*
- Our region has many forests, streams and rivers.
- *My city/ region is full of life/ busy.*
- *My town is a tranquil place.*
- *River Jhelhum flows gracefully through my town.*
- *My family enjoyed a nice boat ride on the Dal Lake.*

Seasons of Dunia(Worldy Life)

Flower buds,
Springing in trees,
Beginning of life,
Wonder to the sweetness of Dunia
And its honey-like Deception.

Carpeted Valleys,
In Scented Flowers,
Fragrance of Jannah,
Growing under the Warming Sun.

Sadness of Tears, Rain-Like Pearls,
Feeling Protected – under the Shade of Clouds,
Everything below the Arsh and
Submitting to the Lord,
Knowingly or Unknowingly.

Growing Old,
Leaves of Fall,
Bare Trees,
Solitude.

Frozen icicles,
On my window,

Waking me up,
To the Reality of
Briefness of Life,
Departure from this insignificant world.

Am I prepared for the Journey of Akhira,
Responsive to my Lord/ Rubb.

LESSON 18 ANIMALS/ Birds:

- **Swan, crab, lizard, Turtle, Ladakhi goat, Goat, Pigeon, Cuckoo, crow, Dove, Rooster, Hen, Donkey, Chameleon, Cow, Mouse, Moose, Beaver; Rhino, Sheet, Squirrel, Eagle;**
- **Monkey, Leopard, Yak (Ladakhi Cow), Sparrow, Butterfly, Panther, Parrot, Hippopotamus;**
- **Frog, Ox, Lion, Monkey, Cat, Storck, Duck, Hawk, Nightingale; Buffalo, Crocodile;**
- **Peacock; Duck; Goose(Geese); flamingo, camel; shackal; ostrich; pig; snake; tiger; crane, bear, deer, dog; elephant, spider, zebra;**

Animals/ Birds Sentences:

- *I have a hen.*
- I saw two hens;
- You killed many nightingales.
- The woodpeckers are in a forest.
- I I have many owls.
- Many people have domestic animals in their houses in Kashmir.
- My daughter loves Cats.
- My son uses dogs for hunting.
- He has a cat and a dot.
- Pigeons come on my roof and backyard every day.
- I love doves.
- My neighbour cows give delicious milk.
- They have Ladakhi goats.
- The forest has may bears, Kashmiri stags (hangul) and squirrels .
- There are plenty of wild animals in forests.
- Bears love honey and fish.
- Camels are the treasure of Arabia .
- I saw many deer and stags in Canadian forests
- The spider are hard to see. .
- Zebras are striped animals .
- Run away from crocodiles and snakes.

LESSON 19 ~REPTILES:

- ***Snake, Frog, Fish, Fisherman, Tortoise, Willow tree, Crocodile, Lizard***

Animal Section ~Questions:

Kids love animals.

- *Animals are innocent and loyal.*
- *We went to the zoo; kids had so much fun.*
- *We saw roaring lions at the zoo.*
- *I love cats. .*
- *Dogs make good guards.*
- *Doves are a symbol of peace.*
- *Doves are graceful.*
- *The fox is a clever hunter.*
- *There are many exotic animals in the jungle..*
- *Run away from snakes and crocodiles.*
- *Tortoises are very slow.*
- *Parrots are talkative*
- *Which is your favourite animal?*
- **A dove landed in my window – and brought a message of love.**

LESSON 20 ~NUMBERS by Tens, Thousand to 1 Million

NUMBERS BY TENS AND HUNDREDS

Number/	English Spelling
1	One
2	Two
3	Three
4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
10	Ten
11	Eleven
12	Twelve
13	Thirteen
14	Fourteen
15	Fifteen
16	Sixteen
17	Seventeen
18	Eighteen
19	Nineteen
20	Twenty
21	Twenty One

22	Twenty Two
23	Twenty Three
24	Twenty Four
25	Twenty Five
26	Twenty Six
27	Twenty Seven
28	Twenty Eight
29	Twenty Nine
30	Thirty
31	Thirty One
32	Thirty Two
33	Thirty Three
34	Thirty Four
35	Thirty Five
36	Thirty Six
37	Thirty Seven
38	Thirty Eight
39	Thirty Nine
40	Forty
41	Forty One
42	Forty Two
43	Forty Three
44	Forty Four
45	Forty Five
46	Forty Six
47	Forty Seven
48	Forty Eight
49	Forty Nine
50	Fifty

Number Sentences:

- *I got a pair of shoes;*
- *Do you have a pencil (one)?*
- *They got two markers;*
- *They got two pairs of shoes;*
- *They have a stable with twenty (20) horses;*
- *Did you see three cats?*
- *Do you have four markers?*
- *Do they have five erasers?*
- *He gave me six cookies.*
- *They have seven chicken and three hens;*
- *They have eight candies and one chocolate;*
- *They have nine cookie bags – one for each kid;*
- *The hens gave us ten eggs today;*

LESSON 20 NUMBERS TENS & HUNDREDS

NUMBERS by TENS to 100

TENS	English Spelling
10	TEN
20	TWENTY
30	THIRTY
40	FORTY
50	FIFTY
60	SIXTY
70	SEVENTY
80	EIGHTY
90	NINETY
100	ONE HUNDRED

NUMBERS BY THOUSANDS TO 1 Million

TENS	English Spelling
1000	One Thousand
2,000	Two Thousand
3,000	Three Thousand
4,000	Four Thousand
5,000	Five Thousand
6,000	Six Thousand
7,000	Seven Thousand
8,000	Eight Thousand
9,000	Nine Thousand
10,000	Ten Thousand
100,000	One Hundred Thousand
10* 100,000 1,000,000	1 Million

Number Sentences tens, hundreds, thousands:

- *Twenty kids attended my class;*
- *Thirty students went to the park for the picnic;*
- *Fifty students got their report cards today; most of them got a passing grade;*
- *One hundred students have to retake Math for summer school – they need to improve their Math skills;*
- *Do you have 1,000 subscribers for the YouTube channel?*
- *Is there any benefit to the 1 million subscribers – or the hundreds of thousands if the videos are of good quality (educational);*
- *Tens of thousands or millions of people learn Islam online from scholars;*
- *Three thousand runners participated in the marathon – which was a 10 km run;*

GRAMMAR REVIEW

- GRAMMAR REVIEW - PARTS OF SPEECH
- TYPES OF NOUNS
- PRONOUNS
- MAKING QUESTIONS
- ADJECTIVES
- VERBS AND TENSES
- PREPOSITIONS
- ADVERBS
- OBJECTS
- DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS
- INTERJECTIONS
- CONJUNCTIONS

GRAMMAR REVIEW – PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH	FUNCTION	Examples
NOUNS	*A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or idea.*	*Mom, dad, Canada*
PRONOUNS	*Take place of a noun in a sentence;*	*I, you, he, she, we, you, they; it* *Possessive – mine, yours, his, hers, yours, theirs, its;*
VERBS	*Tell what Action someone or something is doing;* *expresses a state of being;*	*To be; am* *Run* *Go* *Study* *Reflect*
ADJECTIVES	*Describe nouns or pronouns – it tells what kind, how many or each one*	*Red* *Bright* *Witty/ smart*
ADVERBS	*Describe a verb, adjective or adverb; it tells how, when, where or to what extent;*	*Fast* *Quickly*
ARTICLES	*The words a, an and the are the special adjectives called articles;* *An article is used before a noun*	*A house* *An apple*
PREPOSITIONS	*Describe relationship between a noun, pronoun and another word in the sentence;*	*From ,To ,* *In , Over , Under* *Between*
CONJUNCTIONS	*Join words or phrases in a sentence;*	*And, but, or, nor, if, this, while, when;*
INTERJECTIONS	*Word/ phrase that expresses strong feeling or emotion*	*Aah* *Wow* *Oops*

TYPES OF NOUNS

❖ TYPES OF NOUNS	
❖ **COMMON** ❖ *Name place, persons and things in general, without being specific:* ❖ *Car, house, woman, man, river, sea*	❖ **PROPER** ❖ *Name a SPECIFIC person, place or thing:* ❖ *Toronto (city)* ❖ *Africa* ❖ *Syria* ❖ *Kaaba*
❖ **COUNTABLE** ❖ can be used with a number or a/an before it; ❖ Desk, bike, tree, park	❖ **UNCOUNTABLE** ❖ *Cannot be counted* ❖ *Milk, happiness, air;*
❖ **CONCRETE** ❖ *Refers to people and things which can be seen physically and can be detected by one of four senses* ❖ ***Pen, ink, book***	❖ **ABSTACT** ❖ Refers to ideas, emotions and concepts ❖ Happiness, love, time, freedom,
❖ **COMPOUND** ❖ Two or more words can create a noun ❖ Raincoat, son-in-law	❖ **COLLECTIVE** ❖ *Refers to a set or group of people: team, ummah, stack, flock, bunch*

NOUNS WORKSHEET

- ***UNDERLINE THE NOUNS IN THE GIVEN SENTENCES:***
- ***(10 marks)***

- ***He goes to school early.***
- ***They love to read garden books.***
- ***Mom loves to read storybooks to kids in the evening.***
- ***Kids love play dough.***
- ***They built lots of sandcastles in summer and snow castles in winter.***
- ***The pigeon lands in their window daily.***
- ***Did you see the tree buds in spring?***
- ***They went to the zoo and pet some of the animals.***
- ***Where are the slides?***
- ***The kids took turns on swings and watched the birds chirp.***

PRONOUNS TYPES CHART

❖ SUBJECT ❖ PRONOUNS	❖ OBJECT PRONOUNS	❖ POSSESSIVE ❖ PRONOUNS	❖ POSSESIVE ❖ ADJECTIVE
❖ I	❖ ME	❖ MINE	❖ MY
❖ YOU	❖ YOU	❖ YOURS	❖ YOUR
❖ HE/ SHE/ IT	❖ HIM/ HER/ IT	❖ HIS/ HERS/ ITS	❖ HIS/ HER/ ITS
❖ WE	❖ US	❖ OURS	❖ OUR
❖ YOU	❖ YOU	❖ YOURS	❖ YOUR
❖ THEY	❖ THEM	❖ THEIRS	❖ THEIR

PRONOUNS WORKSHEET

MIX AND MATCH: (10 marks)

Mix the pronouns with the verbs and nouns to make sentences; make the necessary additions – such as adding prepositions or missing words; Ex. They – see – birds – they see the birds;

I	GO	SCHOOL
You	Loves	animals
He	See	kids
She	Ate	sandwich
It	Is	them
It	Belongs	cold
They	Cut	branches
We	Were	Young
You	Are	Happy
It	Rained	Heavily

MAKING QUESTIONS - INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN	Sentence:	Make you own sentence
WHO?	**Who** is knocking?	
WHAT?	**What** can we do?	
WHEN?	**When** can you come?	
WHERE?	**Where** can we play?	
WHOSE?	**Whose** shoes are these?	
WHY?	**Why** don't you read a Book?	
HOW?	**How** can we read the map?	

MAKING QUESTIONS

Make your own Questions – using the Given Interrogative Pronouns (2 marks each – 14 marks):

WHO?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

ADJECTIVES

WHOSE?

WHY?

HOW?

ADJECTIVE - IS A WORD THAT DESCRIBES A NOUN

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES		
ADJECTIVE	**COMPARATIVE**	**SUPERLATIVE**
REGULAR		
Nice	Nicer	The Nicest
Old	Older	The Oldest
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
IRREGULAR		
Good	Better	The Best
Bad	Worse	The Worst
Much	More	The Most
Adjectives could show tastes, colour, smells, looks, behaviours, how many, size, feels		

ADJECTIVES

- Underline the Adjectives in red, green or blue; Points – as many Adjectives you can find.

- **VISIT TO THE ZOO:**

Musa and Alia invited their best friend Lucia to the zoo. Their parents thought this was a great idea. They had a nice bus ride –

they saw lots of busy people and heard lots of noise in the bus. After waiting for some time and getting the tickets, they saw were all excited to see the animals. The zoo had a few sections, such as wild animals, domestic animals, birds and sea life. Musa loved the polar bear – and the seals. There were so many exotic fish – of many colors – such as red, green, yellow and blue. Alia liked the peacock best. She loved the cats – especially the Blue Exotic cats – those were her favourite pets. Lucia was quite excited to see the monkeys climbing on trees – and was scared or the roaring lions and elephants. The giraffes had such long necks. Kids were amazed. We left that section quite fast. When we got a bit tired, we stopped for a delicious snack – we got a halal beef burger, fries and drinks. As it was getting closer to the evening – we had to go home. It was such a fun day – we sure intend to come back another day.

VERBS AND TENSES

- ***VERBS - TELL WHAT ACTION SOMEONE OR SOMETHING IS DOING; OR EXPRESS A STATE OF BEING;***

- THE MAIN 3 TENSES ARE PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE - WITH VARIATIONS IN SIMPLE FORM - OR CONTINOUS FORMS.

	PAST	***PRESENT***	***FUTURE***
AM	I was I was being silly	I am I am (going)	I will I will be (going)
GO	I went I have gone	I go I am going	I will go I will be going
DO	I did I was doing	I do I am doing I have been doing	I will do I will be doing

WE HAVE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS; IRREGULAR VERBS CHANGE FORMS IN PAST AND FUTURE (ex. Go- went - gone; sleep,

VERBS AND TENSES

- ***BUILD SENTENCES IN THE ANY OF THE TENSES (PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE)- AND IDENTIFY THE TENSE.***

#	***PAST***
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
	PRESENT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

	FUTURE
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

PREPOSITIONS

- ***PREPOSITIONS - are small words, which help us give more meaning to sentences, usually showing direction and time.***

EXAMPLES:

Above	*Up*
Below	*Down*
Into	*Since*
Against	*Past*
Like	*Through*
In front of	*Until*
Behind	*Within*

PREPOSITIONS

Make sentences with combining the given words with the prepositions – each sentence should contain a preposition each; you can use (10 marks)

I	go	to	school
Mariam	See	above	street
He	Went	up	hill
She	ran	down	trends
They	went	against	culture
It	rained	through	the bridge
They	rushed	until	sunset
The box	was	above	the desk
You	went	below	trouble
He	ran	into	the bridge

ADVERBS

Adverbs are words which describe a verb, adjective or another adverb and answer the questions – "How?, How Often?, When?, Where, How Much? (ex. Easily, quickly, slowly; always, every day, after, before, away, here, there)

ADVERBS		QUESTIONS TYPES		
HOW?	HOW OFTEN?	WHEN?	WHERE?	HOW MUCH?
Easily	Always	After	Always	Little
Slowly	Every day	Before	Here	Much
Quickly	Never	Daily	There	Less
Bravely	often	Since	Near/ far	

ADVERBS

Circle the Adverbs in the given sentences:

THE GROCERY STORE

We go to the grocery store weekly. Before entering the store we should make Dua every time – thus we praise Allah azza wa jal every time and we get Forgiveness of sins and good deeds every time we say it. We should always remember that Rizq is from Allah azza wa Jal – and whatever He provides for us will never miss us, while whatever He withholds from us never misses us – and He (swa) knows best what we need and what we do not need. We should eat Halal foods (allowed) and Tayyib (pure) – meaning as healthy as possible, foods and drinks without chemicals and preservatives, as much pure as possible. Some areas – cities are more likely to have more pollution and less fresh produce than rural areas – nevertheless there is still a wide variety of choices – to choose as much pure as we can. Overall, we should choose those foods and drinks which please Allah azza wa Jal and do not displease him. We should not stay long in the stores and marketplaces, but we should be there out of necessity and not as waste of time – as many wrong things such as cheating and wrong places may happen there – as most Shayateen love the marketplace.

DUA WHEN ENTERING THE STORE

The messenger of Allah (may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: Whoever enters the market and says:

"None has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone, without partner, to Him belongs all sovereignty and praise. He gives life and causes death, and He is Living and does not die. In His hand is all good and He Omnipotent over all things."

..Allah will wipe a million bad deeds from his record and grant him a million good deeds, and will elevate him a million degree (of virtue)- ([and will build him a house in paradise] in another narration).

Transliteration

Laa ilaaha ill-allaahu waḥdahu laa shareeka lah, lah-ul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu, yuḥyee wa yumeetu wa huwa ḥayun laa yamootu, bi yadi-hil-khayru, wa huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in qadeer

OBJECTS

An Object explains a verb – answers the questions What, Where, Whom – related to the Verb.

- ***I see the seasons PAINTING on the display. (WHAT did I see?)***
- ***I saw HIM taking a walk. (WHOM did I see?)***
- ***He came YESTERDAY to bring me a nice gift. (WHEN did he come?)***

CIRCLE THE OBJECTS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

(10 marks)

He went to School.	She tasted the delicious honey in the honeycomb.
We did not know her.	He made a new bird feed structure.
Her poem was new to us.	We build a new famous Lego ship.
He brought me a gift.	I love legos.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

- **An Object Receives the action of a verb. A Direct Object – usually answers the Question WHAT?, while an INDIRECT Object describes a Person or has a Preposition related to the object - WHOM?**

EXAMPLES:

Direct Object:

*Muhammad bought **a box** of chocolates for me. / Muhammad bought **chocolates** to me.*

Indirect Object:

*Muhammad bought a box of chocolates **for me.***

*Muhammad brought **me** a box of chocolates.*

*Muhammad brought **Mariam** a box of chocolates.*

Make your own sentences including at least a Direct and Indirect Object in each. (10 marks)

DIRECT OBJECT	***INDIRECT OBJECT***
Muhammad bought **a box** of chocolates.	Muhammad brought **me** a nice gift.

INTERJECTIONS

- ***An INTERJECTION is a part of speech that shows the emotion or feeling of the author.*** **These words or phrases can stand alone or be laced before or after a sentence. Many times an interjection is followed by a punctuation mark, often an exclamation point.**

- Here are some examples of interjections and their definitions:
- *Ahem - The sound of someone clearing their throat and means "attention" or "listen"*
- *Aah - This is used as a call for help or when someone is scared*
- *Boo - Used to scare someone or to voice disapproval*
- *Eh - This is used when you didn't hear or understand what someone said*
- *Eww - Ahows dislike or disgust*
- *Hmm - This can mean you are thinking or hesitating*
- *Oops - An exclamation people use when they accidentally do something*
- *Phew - This expresses relief or that you are glad something is over*
- *Whoa - This can show surprise or amazement*
- *Yahoo - Expresses joy or happiness*
- *Yeah - This shows a very strong affirmation or approval*

Circle the Interjections in the given sentences:

- ***Ahh, that feels wonderful.***
- ***Alas! I'm lost in the wilderness.***
- ***Bah! That was a total waste of my precious time.***
- ***Bless you, I couldn't have done it without you.***
- ***Should we buy that story-book, eh?***
- ***Congrats! You finally got your High school graduation.***
- ***Hmm! Do you ever think before you speak?***
- ***Oh dear! I don't know what to do about these kids!***
- ***Wow! That's the best surprise gift I ever got!***

CONJUNCTIONS

- ***CONJUNCTION – is a word that connects clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (and, if, but)***

EXAMPLES:

- **I like tea and he likes cookies.**
- **They go to school every day and they study in madrasah during the week.**
- **They read books and play games.**

EXERCISE:

Take the given sentences and join them by using conjunctions.

- **I like cookies; he like tea – I like cookies and he likes tea.**
- **I like ice-cream. She likes chocolate.**
- **They go to the park; we go to see the show.**
- **It doesn't rain tomorrow; they will go outside to play.**
- **I don't much like chocolate; she loves chocolate.**
- **He likes kabab; I like bryiani.**
- **She loves walking in the rain; he loves running in the rain.**

CONJUNCTIONS – Activity – mix and match

Mix and match the sentences – by adding conjunctions – making new compound sentences ; (such as if, and, but)

I go to the zoo

Kids play with some animals.

I see many animals

Elephants play a lot

My favourite animal is

I give the dogs a ball

Cats are picky eaters

Birds are happy to have nests.

My friends play with animals

They feed the birds.

CONJUNCTIONS – Mix and match

Animals are cute.

People live in cities and

Animals live in the forest.

Animals are funny.

Cats are clean.

Pigs get very dirty.

It rains.

We stay home;

My friends love animals.

I love cats.

❖ ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS - INDEX REVIEW -

THEMES

- ❖ LESSON 1 ~ BASIC EXPRESSIONS, GREETINGS
- ❖ LESSON 2 – NUMBER BASICS 1-10; Verb "To be"/ " to have" – Present Tense;
- ❖ LESSON 3 – TIME
- ❖ LESSON 4 – PRONOUNS
- ❖ LESSON 5 – USEFUL EXPRESSIONS -
- ❖ LESSON 6 – FAMILY MEMBERS
- ❖ LESSON 7 – SINGULARS, PLURALS
- ❖ LESSON 8 – GENDER
- ❖ LESSON 9 – VERBS AND TENSES
- ❖ LESSON 10 – Most Common Verbs in the English Language

VOCABULARY LESSONS WITH THEMES

- ❖ LESSON 11 – Body Parts
- ❖ LESSON 12 – Fruits and Nuts
- ❖ LESSON 13- Vegetables
- ❖ LESSON 14 – Kitchen Items
- ❖ LESSON 15 – The Home
- ❖ LESSON 16 – School
- ❖ LESSON 17 – Nature and Geography
- ❖ LESSON 18 – Animals/ Birds
- ❖ LESSON 19 – Reptiles
- ❖ LESSON 20- NUMBERS by tens, hundreds, hundreds of thousands to 1 Million;

GRAMMAR REVIEW

- GRAMMAR REVIEW - PARTS OF SPEECH
- TYPES OF NOUNS
- PRONOUNS
- MAKING QUESTIONS
- ADJECTIVES
- VERBS AND TENSES
- PREPOSITIONS
- ADVERBS
- OBJECTS
- DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS
- INTERJECTIONS
- CONJUNCTIONS

- ***THE END*** *- **THANKS** FOR TAKING THE TIME TO LEARN FROM MY TEACHING/ LEAERNING MANUAL - **ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS;***

- *FOR ANY QUESTIONS OF CONCERNS YOU MAY CONTACT SISTER MARYAM (Bismillah School <rootshomeschool100@gmail.com)*

- ***SISTER MARIAM AND ALL THE SICERE TEAM AT BISMILLAH ISLAMIC HOMESCHOOL.***